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us, "advised publication on these grounds". The dominance of that teacher's influence is, indeed, perceptible everywhere in Mr. Haynes's book; and not least is this the case in what concerns America. But Professor Ritchie, however resolute to be fair to the persecutor, is at bottom a loyal and consistent, if a temperate, friend of liberty. If he exposes the narrowness of our tolerance, it is to shame us into a broader. His dazed disciple is ready to condone all persecution, past or present, our own included; and the brutal dictum of Samuel Johnson, so indignantly repudiated by Professor Ritchie—"Every man has a right to utter what he thinks truth, and every other man has a right to knock him down for it"—Mr. Haynes declares (p. 7), "with certain reservations and qualifications, really hits the nail on the head".

Despite the inadequacy of its scholarship, the looseness of its logic, and the too frequent heedlessness of its style, Mr. Haynes's book has one great merit—its unblinking honesty. Could he have waited for ripeness of knowledge and of thought, he might well have given us a work of quite another value than the rambling speculations of a young university man who has mistaken interest for information and haziness of thought for openness of mind.

*A Short History of Ancient Egypt.* By PERCY E. NEWBERRY and JOHN GARSTANG. (Boston: Dana Estes and Co. 1904. Pp. ix, 199; London: Archibald Constable and Co. 1904. Pp. x, 111. Paging of the American edition used below.)

THIS little book presents a very readable sketch of the career of the Nile valley peoples. Such a panorama of three thousand years, however, puts to a searching test the ability of an author to perceive and in a few paragraphs to indicate with critical precision and incisive terms the essential characteristics of the successive periods which he surveys. It cannot be said that the book successfully meets this test. There is a painful lack of proper proportion. We find 124 pages devoted to the history before the Empire, while the Empire itself comes off with forty-five pages. Imagine a sketch of the history of Rome of which three-fourths were devoted to the earlier period of the Republic and one-fourth to the Empire! The 500 years from the reign of Rameses II to the rise of the Ethiopians is compressed into five pages, while the less than 500 years of the Old Kingdom, with its scanty records, receives thirty-five pages!

This inability to appreciate relative values results in misunderstandings fatal to any proper conception of the great periods as a whole. We are told for example (p. 149) that the domination of the foreign Hyksos in Egypt left "little trace—upon the ages which succeeded". As a matter of fact the rule of the Hyksos not only taught the Egyptians warfare, but, being the first example of a supremacy embracing the contiguous regions of two continents, was the beginning of that fusion of continents and nations which found its culmination in the period

inaugurated by Alexander and continued by the Roman Empire. It thus broke down completely the reticence and the conservatism of ages in Egypt, a process which the authors place over 250 years later at the close of the eighteenth dynasty! That the great invasion of Syria by the Hittites at this time caused the total collapse of Egyptian power in Asia seems to have been unperceived by the authors, and is not even referred to by them (pp. 161-163). Again, in this very age of Egypt's decline abroad the authors place an extension of the Pharaoh's conquests in the Euphrates valley among the kings of Assyria and Babylonia, with whom, as the Amarna letters show, the Pharaoh was at this time enjoying relations of profoundest peace and friendship! The identification of Hittites and Hyksos (and elsewhere also of Etruscans) is unfortunate, and is totally without basis; nor was there any Hittite invasion of Syria before the latter part of the eighteenth dynasty. These examples will illustrate the defects of the work. The presentation in the little book of the new results from the archaic age deserves consideration as a serious contribution. To these results the excavations of Mr. Garstang have made a number of valuable contributions, while the excellent field-work of Mr. Newberry has also added useful observations here and there throughout the book.

The American edition has some serious misprints: even the names of the authors are spelled "Newbury and Gastrang" on the cover. Of the invasion of the north by Narmer the text says (p. 30), "Entering through the portal of the Northern Kingdom, he vanished as he went". The English edition has "vanquished". It is presumable that the authors are not responsible for these errors.

*Antike Schlachtfelder in Griechenland. Bausteine zu einer antiken Kriegsgeschichte.* Von JOHANNES KROMAYER. Erster Band. Von Epaminondas bis zum Eingreifen der Römer. Mit sechs lithographischen Karten und vier Tafeln in Lichtdruck. (Berlin: Weidmann. 1903. Pp. x, 352.)

THIS book is the product of an expedition to Greece which was undertaken at the joint expense of the University of Strasburg and the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. At the head of it was Professor Kromayer, now of Czernowitz, and with him were associated as expert advisers Captain Göppel and Colonel Janke of the General Staff of the German Army. The undertaking, which had for its purpose the location and delineation of battle-fields in Greece, was aided and encouraged by the governments, officials, and scholars of several nations. The book thus produced stands at present in the center of a very animated controversy. It arose in the following way. Professor Hans Delbrück had published the first volume of his *History of the Art of War*—that dealing with antiquity—and was on the point of issuing the second when the expedition returned. Professor Kromayer at once gave a lecture (*Archäologischer Anzeiger*, 1900, pp. 204-211) on his